

GEORGIADES, J.; MORZYCKA, M.; MAKAREWICZ, J.; RODKIEWICZ, T.

Vaccination with Koprowski's live attenuated polio vaccine in the area of Gdansk and Olsztyn provinces. II. Results of viral examinations of persons vaccinated with live, attenuated poliovirus vaccine.  
Bull. Inst. Marine M Gdansk 12 no.1/2:29-36 '61.  
(POLIOMYELITIS immunol) (VACCINATION)

MORZYCKA, Maria; WYSOCZYNsKA, Halina

Behaviour of strains of the tick-borne encephalitis virus in tissue culture. Report II. Bull. inst. marine w Gdansk 12 no.3/4:201-206 '61.

1. From the Institute of Marine Medicine in Gdansk.  
(ENCEPHALITIS EPIDEMIC virol)

POLAND

DOBROWOLSKA, H.; J. ADAMSKI, J. WIZA and F. MAZUR (all 3 of Poznan); Z. TAYTSCH (of Warsaw); M. MORZYCKA (Gdansk), Z. PRZBYLKIEWICZ and J. GEORGIADES (Krakow); all of the Department of Virology (Zaklad Wirusologiczny) of the State Institute of Hygiene (Panstwowy Zaklad Higieny), Director: Prof Dr F. PRZESWYCKI.

"Investigations on the Duration of Humoral Immunity in a Population Immunized Against Poliomyelitis"

Warsaw, Przeglad Epidemiologiczny, Vol XVI, No 4, 1962.  
pp 405-413.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Following the mass oral immunization against poliomyelitis in Poland the question arose of how long polio antibodies would persist in the immunized population. Serological studies have been carried out in 5 research centers. Blood samples were taken 3 times from the same persons: before immunization, 1 or 1/2

POLAND

Warsaw, Przeglad Epidemiologiczny, Vol XVI, No 4, 1963  
pp 405-413 (continued)

2 months after immunization as well as after 1 to 3 years. The antibodies against polio type 1 were determined in 178 persons and against type 3 in 162 persons. The results show that in those previously negative, the antibodies conversions against type 1 persisted in 85 to 100 percent of cases, and against type 3 in 71 to 100 percent of cases. However, a slight decrease of antibodies titres was observed. 6 tables; 8 references, half Polish, half Western.

12/2

MORZYCKA, Maria

Investigations on attenuated measles virus strains. Bull. Inst.  
Mar. Med. Gdańsk 15 no.3a131-135 '64

1. From the Institute of Marine Medicine in Gdańsk.

MORZYCKA, Maria

Current status of the study on measles virus and vaccines.  
Pediat. Pol. 39 no.6:723-728 Ja 1954.

MORZYCKI J. Inst. of Marine and Tropical Med., Med. Academy in Gdańsk Investigations on tactical movements and tropisms of bacteriophage particles. First report. Methods of investigation and preliminary test Bulletin of the Institute of Marine and Tropical Medicine, Medical Academy in Gdańsk 1949, 2/1-2 (45-48) Illus. 1

An apparatus is described, permitting the observation of the migration of bacteriophage particles through semi-permeable membranes. The apparatus contains 3 chambers, separated by those membranes. In the central chamber sterile broth is placed, in the 2 others, bacteriophage suspension and bacterial suspension in the central chamber is evaluated at frequent time intervals, and compared with the same in control experiments, when no bacterial bodies or substances were put into the apparatus. In those investigations a very definite action of bacteria on the phage motility was demonstrated. Another more complicated apparatus was constructed, consisting of 5, chambers, here the phage was put into the central chamber, and in the marginal chambers two kinds of bacteria. In this manner the respective influence of two kinds of bacteria on the same bacteriophage was investigated at the same time. Membranes were of the Elford type. The specific typhoid bacteriophage anti-Vi was used, the diameter of the pores being about 500mu.. The author stresses that this method is well founded theoretically, and can be applied to investigations of the movements and tropisms of bacteriophage and other virus particles.

Makower - Wrocklaw

SO: Medical Microbiology & Hygiene Section IV, Vol. 3, No. 7-12

MORZYCKI J. Pięć lat sluzby zdrowia w Polsce odrodzonej Five years of publi health service in liberated Poland Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Warsaw, 1949, 4/29-30 (868-869)

The work done by the Polish Public Health Service during the 5 years after the end of World War II was mostly determined by the humanistic trends in the Manifesto of the Polish Committee for National Liberation (July 22nd, 1944) this being the programme of the new Polish state. The first task accomplished was the successful fight against epidemics, still raging in Poland after the end of hostilities, and the rebuilding of a sanitary organization. As the result of this preliminary work the Ministry of Health was established in 1945. During the last 5 years new Health Centres, hospitals, sanatoriums and dispensaries were established, the pre-war Medical Faculties were rebuilt, new Medical Schools and several Research Institutes created. In the solicitude for the health of working people not only facilities for treatment and prophylaxis were organized, but also the matter of their holidays, the development of physical culture, rights and decrees for preservation of their health.

Makower - Wroclaw

To: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol 3, No 1-6

MORZYCKI, J.; CHWISTECKA, W.; MORZYCKA, M.; GEORGIADES, J.; KAWICKI, Z.

Studies on poliomyelitis virus in human tissue culture. Med. dosw.  
mikrob. 5 no. 4:439-448 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the State Institute of Marine and Tropical Medicine in Gdansk.

Copepod set of nauplii and post-larvae and in complete forms of individual species, mostly brackish.

Z. Kamenek, Ph.D.  
Institute of Hydrobiology  
Academy of Sciences of the Czechoslovakia  
Prague, Czechoslovakia  
I analyzed the samples of copepods from the surface and bottom layers of the sea and analyzed for nauplii and post-larvae. I found the characters of copepods in the sea and in the estuarine forms. The results of the analysis of the samples I was found to sediment at the bottom layer of the sea in a centrifuge. The majority of the larvae of the water bodies to the brackish water in the estuarine form. The larvae for the B fauna was found to be in the surface waters and did not sediment at the bottom layer of the sea in a centrifuge.

~~Specimens were kept alive in water constituted as an artificial environment of the sea in which they live in nature.~~

MORZYCKI, Jerzy; TAYLOR, Erol; KAWICKI, Zbigniew; TAYLOR, Alina

Comparison of nucleic acid contents in complete & incomplete forms  
of influenza virus. II. Bull. Inst. Marine M. Gdansk 8 no.1-2:43-48  
1957.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansku.

(INFLUENZA VIRUSES, metab.

nucleic acid content in complete & incomplete forms,  
comparison)

(NUCLEIC ACIDS, metab.

influenza virus complete & incomplete forms, comparison)

8(2)

POL/24-59-8-2/13

AUTHORS: Lipka, Zygmunt; Morzycki, Witold; Maksymiuk, Jan, Mgr. Engineers

TITLE: Switching Characteristics of the Dry Circuit Breakers, Model N  
107-III-40, Under Special Working Conditions 25

PERIODICAL: Wiadomości Elektrotechniczne, 1959, Nr 8, pp 238-240 (POL)

ABSTRACT: The article describes tests made on the Polish-manufactured circuit breakers of above type, originally constructed for a-c, but to be used with both d-c and a-c loads up to 80 amperes (550 volts a-c, 275 volts d-c) by laboratories testing electrical equipment for quality and for awarding the "Seal of Approval". After extensive tests for reliability and efficiency consisting of 5,000 switching operations (on-off) under full loads (275 volts - 35 amperes, 2,750 volts - 80 amperes, and 550 volts - 80 amperes) it has been found out that they can completely replace the more expensive model "SP" designed for d-c.  
There are 5 circuit diagrams.

Card 1/2

POL/24-59-8-2/13

Switching Characteristics of the Dry Circuit Breakers, Model N 107-III-40, Under  
Special Working Conditions

ASSOCIATIONS: Biuro Znaku Przepisowego SEP (Trademark Code Office of SEP), Ka-  
tedra Przyrządów Rozdzielczych P.W. (Chair of Power Distribution,  
Polytechnica University of Warsaw).

Card 2/2

MORZYCKI, Witold, mgr inz.; WALA, Alojzy, inz.

Development trends of designing electric installations and equipment in apartments and general buildings. Pt.1. Wiad elekrotechn 33 no.10:292-295 O '64.

1. Association of Cable and Electric Equipment Industry, Warsaw (for Morzycki). 2. Office of Development Design "Kontakt" Electric Equipment Factory, Warsaw (for Wala).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135310016-0

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001135310016-0"

MORZYCKI, W.

The Section of Electric Apparatus and Installations of the Polish  
Electrical Engineers Association. Wiad elekrotechn 19 no.9:272-274  
S '59.

MORZYCKI, Witold, mgr inz.

"Handbook on checking electric installations" by [inz.]  
Frantisek Soukup, Reviewed by Witold Morzycki. Wiad  
elektrotechn 28 no.2:3 of cover F '61.

MORZYMAS, J.

The Feynman—Gell—Mann equation in the spinor space. Geometrical interpretation of the helicity of the elementary particles.  
Bul Ac Pol mat 11 no.4:181-186 '63.

1. Institute of Physics, Wroclaw Branch, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by L. Infeld.

ARMY AIRS, .

Facilitation of the flow of military aircraft and other military equipment  
to Iraq via its imports (e.g., Iran).  
JFK LIBRARY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

U.S. Monthly list of imports and exports, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975,  
1976.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Synthetic Polymers. Plastics.

H-29

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, Nc 24, 1958, 83<sup>484</sup>

Author : Rusidescu, ST., Mos, V.

Inst : -  
Title : The Plasticization of Polyvinyl Chloride.

Orig Pub : 11-a Conf. tehnico-stiint. a ind. usvare. Piele . -  
Cauciu.- Sticla. (Bucuresti), ASIT, 1957, 160-163.

Abstract : Current theories on the mechanism of plasticizing high  
molecular weight polymers are given as well as curves  
showing the change in the properties of polyvinyl chloride  
plasticizers in respect to temperature, amount of fillers, etc.

Card 1/1

MOS, V.  
COUNTRY : Rumania  
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology  
            Synthetic Polymers, Plastics  
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No. 20 1959, No. 73126

H-29

AUTHOR : Ceamis, M.; Mos, V.  
INST. :  
TITLE : New Potentialities of Consumers' Goods  
        production

ORIG. PUB. : Ind. usoara, 1958, 5, No 8, 295-297

ABSTRACT : On the basis of proteins recovered from spent  
liming liquor and urea-formaldehyde resins, molding compo-  
sitions have been obtained for the manufacture of buttons  
and other consumers' goods. In Rumania this source of raw  
material can ensure an annual output of 1000 tons of  
molding compositions. -- L. Pesin.

CARD: V.

MOS, Vasile, ing.

Aspects of processing PVC plastisol. Industria Usoara 8  
no.2:65-70 F '61.

MOS, Vasile, ing.

Methods for obtaining polyethylene. Industria usoara 8 no.6:  
218-227 Je '61.

MOS, Vasile, ing.

Methods of processing polyethylene. Industria usoara 8 nr.88  
310-321 Ag '61

MOS, Vasile, ing.

Equipment for the processing of plastic materials by injection method; injectors. Industria uscara 8 no.9:351-362 S '61.

(Plastics) (Injectors)

MOS, Vasile, ing.

Manufacture of polyurethan foams. Industria usoara nr. no.4:  
128-135 Ap '62.

MOS, Vasile, ing.

Methods of obtaining and processing polycarbonates. Industria  
usoara 9 no.6:216-222 Je '62.

MOS, Vasile, ing.

Leather replacement materials made of plastics. Industria  
usoara 10 no.9:384-389 S '63.

TOFAN, Florin, ing.; MOS, Vasile, ing.

Processing plastic materials by injection. Pt.l. Industria  
usoara 10 no.10:423-430 0'63.

TOFAN, Florin, ing.; MOS, Vasile, ing.

Processing plastic materials. Pt. 2. Industria usoara JO no.11:  
482-486 N '63.

MOS, Vasile, ing.

Manufacture of leather replacement materials from expanded polyvinyl chloride. Industria uscara nr. 475-486 - Iasi.

I. Leather and rubber Research Institute, Bucharest.

ANTOPOLSKI, Michal, mgr., inz.; MOSAKOWSKI, Kazimierz, mgr., inz.; NOWAKOWSKI, Romuald, mgr., inz.

Application of linear programming to repair planning in professional thermal power stations. Energetyka Pol 16 no.2: Bulletin:4-7 '62.

1. Zaklad Systemow Energetycznych.

MOSALEV, P.P.

Seminar on the elimination of seasonal operations in the canning  
and dried vegetable industries. Kons.i ov.prom. 18 no.5:43-45  
Mv '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Canning industry)

*1. LITVINENKO, H.S.; MOSALEVICH, I.M.*

Prospects for the development of the processing of chemical products  
of coking in the by-product coke industry of the U.S.S.R. from 1959  
through 1965. Koks i khim. no.3:34-37 '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut.  
(Coke industry--By-products)

24.3300

35.744  
S/120/62/000/001/026/061  
E140/E463

AUTHORS: Zverev, V.A., Mosalov, I.V., Orlov, Ye.F.,  
Sibiryakov, V.L.

TITLE: Spectrum analyser for film-recorded processes

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.1, 1962, 110-117

TEXT: The authors describe a variation of the well-known optical spectrum analyser in which a periodic mask (filter) is passed before a density (or amplitude) variable negative of the process to be analysed. The disadvantages of the existing systems are the large number of filter transparencies required, the long time for a full analysis, lack of precision in the preparation of the filters and the impossibility of obtaining the spectral density at a given frequency. The authors therefore have proposed and realized an improved system using two mutually inclined diffraction gratings (Fig.3). Assuming the gratings to be sinusoidal (in the first approximation), the transmissibilities of the gratings are described by

$$A + B \cos [(2\pi/d)(x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha) - \varphi_1] \quad (1)$$

$$A + B \cos [(2\pi/d)(x \cos \alpha - y \sin \alpha) - \varphi_2] \quad (2)$$

Card 1/5

S/120/62/000/001/026/061  
E140/E463

Spectrum analyser ...

Since the light passes successively through the two gratings, the light flux at the output of the second grating will be the product of (1) and (2). Now, if we let the gratings vibrate with common amplitude  $a$  and frequency  $\Omega$  - in phase opposition, and in the directions  $\alpha$  and  $-\alpha$ , the photoelement current will have a component proportional to the spectral density of the investigated function. As the angle  $\alpha$  varies from 0 to  $30^\circ$  all values of spectral density will be obtained with periods between  $D$  (the window width, fundamental frequency) up to  $d$  (the grating period). The frequency  $\Omega$  determines the rate at which the results are obtained. The possibility exists of varying  $\alpha$  manually, thus permitting interesting frequency components to be found rapidly. The use of narrow band amplifiers tuned to some harmonic of  $\Omega$  is useful in filtering out closely related components. The maximum intensity is that of the harmonic with index close to  $a/d \gg 1$ . The output is to a self-balancing potentiometer, with the lateral displacement of the paper controlled by a special follower servomechanism to give a scale proportional to frequency as the angle  $\alpha$  is varied. In the

Card 2/4

S/120/62/000/001/026/061  
E140/E463

Spectrum analyser ...

instrument constructed the grating period is  $d = 0.2$  mm, the maximum relative angle of rotation is  $14^\circ 10'$ , the window  $D = 100$  mm. The resolution permits harmonics of  $D$  up to index 250 to be measured. Some test spectrograms of multi-frequency sinusoidal signals are given. There are 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut  
pri GGU (Scientific Research Institute of  
Radiophysics of GGU)

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1961

Card 3/4

5(2) FILE 1 FOR INFORMATION  
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Analyses and Tests. Soviet geological and additional library biblii

Inchenevskoye elementy Polucheniye, osniva, primenye (Bar Barich 1956, 25, p. 2,000 copies printed).

Eng. N. I. Sivashin, Professor, M. V. Almarchi, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, I. N. Smirnov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, S. V. Shchegolev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V. I. Sushkov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, M. N. Gulyav, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and Yu. G. Solntsev, Candidate of Sciences of Polytchnye Res. In. S. Sivashin and T. G. Levit. Tech. Ed. 6.

INTRO. This book is intended for scientists, chemists, teachers and students of higher educational institutions, chemical and industrial enterprises and other persons concerned with the extraction, preparation, major study of rare earth elements.

CONTENTS. This collection contains reports presented at the June 1956 Conference "Rare Earth Elements at the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry" organized by the Academy of Sciences USSR. The article on methods of separating rare earth mixtures methods of generating material, separation of rare earths, ion exchange chromatography, chemical analysis and some information on the rare earths science. As far as extracting rare earths, the authors describe the methods used in the production of cerium, lanthanum, neodymium, praseodymium, samarium, thulium, yttrium, gallium, thallium, bismuth, rubidium, barium, calcium, rubidium, barium and especially, L. A. Orlow the first obtained the molecular weight of rare earth elements in the rare earth separated many complex substances and gives at the end of each article.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Sivashin, N. I., and Yu. G. Solntsev (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry Inst. N. I. Sivashin) Chemical method of centralizing the separation of rare earth elements of the Yerusha deposit. 159
- Sivashin, N. I., and Yu. G. Solntsev (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry Inst. N. I. Sivashin) Utilization of the composition of rare earths. 169
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ACCESSION NR: AP4034917

8/0181/64/006/005/1380/1387

AUTHORS: Agayev, Ya.; Mosanov, O.

TITLE: Electrical and galvanomagnetic properties of InSb in the zone of natural conductance

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 1380-1387

TOPIC TAGS: reluctance, Hall coefficient, magnetic field, temperature dependence, indium antimonide, carrier scattering

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the reluctance and Hall coefficient in dependence on magnetic field strength (from 400 to 20 000 oersteds) and on temperature (from 300 to 675K). Experimental values of reluctance in InSb at room temperature are in better agreement with theory on the assumption that relaxation time of current carriers is independent of energy than on the assumption of energy dependence. Experimental studies have uncovered a second zone of squared reluctance at high temperatures (above 400K). This may be explained on the basis of existing theories. Measurements of reluctance in InSb (400-600K) in weak magnetic fields supply grounds for explaining the mechanism of carrier scattering (electrons). Experimental values of reluctance due to electrons in the conduction band in weak fields

Cont'd 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP6034917

are near theoretical values. The authors show that the Hall coefficient does not depend on magnetic field strength during transition from  $\mu_a$  H/c from below 1 to above 1 in the temperature interval 300-650K ( $\mu_a$  is electron mobility and H magnetic field strength). "The authors thank Professor D. N. Maslov for his interest in the work and V. V. Galavanov for useful discussion." Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN Turkm. SSR, Ashkhabad (Physicotechnical Institute, AN Turkm. SSR)

SUMMITTED: 18Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM, EC

NO REF Sov: 007

OTHER: 012

Card 2/2

MOSANSKY, A.

Contribution on the occurrence and food of some rare predatory birds in Slovakia  
during recent years.

P. 110. (Ochrana Prirody. Vol. 12, no. 4, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

MOSANSKY, A. Kosice, Czechoslovakia

North European expedition on the avifauna of the  
Carpathian basin. Aquila 67/78:111-124 '62-'63 (publ. 1964)

SLADEK, Jozef; MOSANSKY, Aristid

International Symposium on Methods of Therological Research, Brno,  
August 26-September 5, 1960. Biologia 16 no.4:306-308 '61.

(MAMMALS)

Ľ. LÍNA - SLOVAKIA

Ľ. LÍNA, M. KRIŠTÍK & J. ŠAFER: "Lynx lynx (Linnaeus) in Slovakia." In: "Preservation of the forest and landscape areas in Slovakia and ecological and nature reserves." Vysoké Tatry, 1963. Institute of Zoology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislavské muzeum, Kosice; and Československý akademický vydavatelství slovenských muziem, Kosice; and Československý Muzeum, Praha.

"Lynx - Lynx lynx ssp. 'lyra' in Slovakia."

Natura Slovaca, Vol. 10, No. 6, 1963; pp. 464-469.

Except "German's lynx modified" after the war, the author has not seen any much more recent in the early thinnings mountains of Slovakia. The author's name, data about the strains is difficult to obtain. The author has 4 skulls collected and some skins examined since 1954, authors conclude that Slovakia harbors mostly the larger Northern variety (*L. l. lynx*) and the Caucasian one (*L. l. orientalis*) but not the smaller Southern European one (*L. l. pardina*); possibly another isolated indigenous subspecies is also present. Table, 2 photographs; 7 Western and 3 Soviet references.

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IOAN. Viorica; POPVICI, Margareta; MOSANU, Elena; ELIAN, M.; NENITESCU, C.D.

Syntheses of ketones with a tricyclic skeleton containing the cyclopropane ring. Studii cerc chim 14 no.2:171-178 F '65.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Bucharest.  
Submitted November 17, 1964.

Ornithosis R.

RUMAIA

MICU, I.; OANA, C.; MANTA, I.; IOAN, Elena; CUCIURANU, Georgeta;  
MIHUL, Valentina; VINTU, C.; GRADINARU, Liliama; GRADINARU, I.;  
IOSEFSOHN, Judith; MINASCURTA, S.; MOSANU, P.; UTAS, Gh.

Clinic of Contagious Diseases Iasi, Iasi Regional Sanepid.  
(Clinica de boli contagioase Iasi, Sanepidul regional Iasi.)  
- (for all)

Bucharest, Vîata Medicală, No 7, 1 Apr 63, pp 457-460.

"Epidemic of Ornithosis in a Rural Locality."

(13)

1110-107-A-1A

AUTHOR	None Given	32-B-61/61
TITLE	New Books. (Novyye knigi.- Russian)	
PERIODICAL	Zavodskaya Laboratoriya 1957, Vol 23, Nr 8, pp 1016-1016 (USSR)	
ABSTRACT	Methods of the chemical analysis of the mineral raw materials. 3 edition. Gosgeoltechizdat (State Geological-Technical Publishing House) 1957. Analysis of mineral raw materials. Editor: Knipovich Yu.N. 2nd edition 1956, Goskhimizdat (State Chemical Publishing House). Stadnikov G.L. Physical methods in the coal research. Myshilayeva V.V., Nagerova E.I. Accelerated methods of chemical analysis in the cementindustry. Voskresenskiy P.I. Bases of the working technique in laboratories. Luminescence analysis. Materials of the IV <sup>th</sup> conference on luminescence at Minsk June 20-25th, 1955. <u>Mosberg P.K.</u> Radiographic Investigation of the fatigue process of the slightly carbonaceous steels. Sventitskiy N.S., Shlepkova Z.I. Spectral analysis. Scientific-technical conference on spectral analysis. Minsk 1956.	
CARD 1/3		

CARD 2/3

New Books.

32-8-61/61

Reports delivered by candidates competing for the title  
of candidate of technical sciences:

- Gurvich, A.M. Chromography in preparatory luminophore-chemistry.  
Zamanov P.Kh. Methods of the mercurimetric micro-detections of halogenides in the spirits.  
Osherovich P.Kh. Application of ionites in phosphorus manure analyses.  
Tananayeva A.N. New accelerated method of carbide analysis.  
Bezuglyy V.D. Application of the polarographic method for the examination of medicines and half-finished products of the chemical-pharmaceutical industry.  
Fedoseyev, P.N. New methods of quantitative determination of the content of C, H, N, S, Cl, Br, and J in organic substances.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135310016-0

TUSA, Gh., MOSCALU, T., candidat în stiințe agricole; TINTAREANU, I.

Problems of fertilizer utilization in agriculture. Probleme  
econ 17 no.12:33-47 D '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135310016-0"

MOSCHUK, I.

Scientific and technical propaganda and the dissemination of leading  
work methods in railway transportation. Sots. trud no.12:67-73 D '57.  
(Railroads) (MIRA 11:1)

E 437-66 EEC(E)-2/T/EWA(h) LIP(c)

ACC NR: AP5028666

SOURCE CODE: GE/0006/65/000/001/0006/0010

AUTHOR: Moschwitzer, A.; Kohler, E.ORG: KDT, Dresden; Workshop for Molecular Electronics, Dresden (Arbeitsstelle für Molekularelektronik); Institute of General Electrical Engineering at the Technical University, Dresden (Institut für Allgemeine Elektrotechnik der TU)

TITLE: Electronic solid-state components. Part 1

SOURCE: Nachrichtentechnik, no. 1, 1965, 6-10

TOPIC TAGS: solid state device, semiconductor diode, electronic component

ABSTRACT: The article presents a comprehensive survey and classification of solid-state components used in electronics and its applications. An alphabetic list is compiled which contains 107 names of solid-state devices. This first part of the article describes the basic principles and characteristics of that large group of components which operates by electric phenomena taking place at room temperature, namely various types of semiconductor diodes (surface-, junction-, gold wire diodes, diodes with hetero-transitions, pin- and pnn diodes, varactor diode and charge-storage diode).  
Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 6 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: EC / SUBM DATE: 16Jul64 / OMB REF: 007 / OTH REF: 022

Card 1/1

BRETSZNAJDER, S.; LESNIEWICZ , L.; MOSCICKA, I.

Determination of the mass transfer coefficient in undefined hydrodynamical conditions. Bul Ac Pol chim 7 no.8:559-563 '59. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Department of Fundamental Physico-Chemical Problems in Technology,  
Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences and  
Department of Technological Designing, Institute of Technology,  
Warsaw. Communicated by S.Bretsznajder  
(Mass transfer) (Hydrodynamics)

BRETSZNAJDER, S.; LESNIEWICZ, L.; MOSCICKA, I.

A study of flow patterns in models. Bul Ac Pol chim 7 no.8:565-568  
'59. (EEAI 10:4)

(Flow) (Fluid dynamics)

*1.000 LKA, Lwóka*

/ Application of models in transfer processes. I. Determination of mass transfer coefficients in the system ammonia in air and blotting paper saturated with sulfuric acid. Stanisław Bretsznajder, Leonard Leśniewicz, and Iwona Mosicka, *Przemyśl Chem.* 39, 75-81(1960).—Empirical dimensionless equations involving mass transfer coeffs. are presented for laminar and turbulent flow conditions, which are valid when less than 81% of the NH<sub>3</sub> introduced is absorbed and when the length to diam. ratio of the cylindrical blotter is <2.7. II. Determination of mass transfer coefficients in models by the measurement of ammonia absorption in blotting paper saturated with acid under conditions hydrosamically not defined. *Ibid.* 185-90.—An empirical equation involving mass transfer coeffs. is presented for the absorption of NH<sub>3</sub> from air by H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-saturated blotting paper which lines the walls of parallelopipeds.

Edmund A. J. Mrea

BRETSZNAJDER, Stanislaw; LESVIEWICZ, Leonard; MOSCICKA, Iwona

Modeling of transition processes. Pt. 2. Determination of the coefficient of mass permability in models by measuring of the ammonium absorption in acid saturating the paper under hydrodynamically undefined conditions. Przem chem 39 no.3:155-160 Mr '60.

1. Zaklad Fizykochemicznych Podstaw Technologii, Instytut Chemii Fizycznej, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa

BRETSZNAJDER, Stanislaw; MOSCICKA, Iwona

Modeling of transition processes. Pt. 3. Studies on the character of the flow of the agent in models with the help of ozalid paper. Przem chem 39 no.4:219-222 Ap '60.

1. Zaklad Fizykochemicznych Podstaw Technologii, Instytut Chemii Fizycznej, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa

STĘTSZNAJDER, Stanislaw; MOSCICKA, Iwona

Photometric testing of the flow character of an agent in models  
Pt.1. Chemia stosow 5 no.3:319-335 '61.

1. Zaklad Fizykochemicznych Podstaw Technologii Instytutu Chemii  
Fizycznej, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa i Katedra Projektowania  
Technologicznego, Politechnika, Warszawa.

BRETSZNAJDER, S.; MOSCICKA, I.

A study of heat- and mass- transfer processes at the gas-solid interphase. Bul chim PAN 10 no.8:457-461 '62.

1. Department of Fundamental Physico-Chemical Problems in Technology,  
Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw,  
and Department of Technological Designing, Technical University, Warsaw.  
Presented by S. Bretsznajder.

BRETSZNAJDER, Stanislaw; MOSCICKA, Iwona

Photometric investigations of the character of the flow agent in  
models. Pt. 2. Chemia stosow 7 no.1:3-21 '63.

I. Zaklad Fizykochemicznych Podstaw Technologii, Instytut Chemii  
Fizycznej, Polska Akademia Nauk, i Katedra Projektowania  
Technologicznego, Politechnika, Warszawa.

BRETSZNAJDER, S.; MOSCICKA, I.

Effect of length of tube on local heat transfer coefficient  
in turbulent flow. Bul chim PAN 11 no.11:657-659 '63.

1. Department of Technological Designing, Technical University,  
Warsaw and Department of Fundamental Physico-Chemical Problems  
in Technology, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy  
of Sciences, Warsaw. Presented by S. Breteznajder.

MOSCICKA, Iwona, dr

Modeling of exchange processes at the border stage of  
liquid-solid phases. *Wiad chem* 17 no.2:119-122 F '63.

1. Zaklad Fizykochemicznych Podstow Technologii, Instytut  
Chemii Fizycznej, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

BRETSZNAJDER, Stanislaw; MOSCICKA, Iwona

Determination of local values of heat transfer coefficients  
in apparatus models. Przem chem 42 no.1:35-38 Ja '63.

1. Zaklad Fizykochemicznych Podstaw Technologii, Instytut  
Chemii Fizycznej, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

MOSCICKI, Jan

A new radiologic protection device used in X-ray chest examination. Pol. przewl. radiol. 28 no. 61619-10 N-D '64.

1. Z Zakladu Radiologii Lekarskiej Wojewodowej Akademii Medycznej w Lodz (Kierownik plk. dr. med. G. Fialkowski).

23647  
P/022/61/000/001/002/002  
A076/A126

9,1800

AUTHORS: Czyż, Z., Master of Engineering, and Mościcki, T., Engineer

TITLE: Equipment for automatic measurement of antenna characteristics  
radiograph model PIT-2270-60

PERIODICAL: Przegląd Telekomunikacyjny, no. 1, 1961, 33-34

TEXT: The article describes the PIT-2270-60 radiograph produced by the Zakład Doświadczalny przy Przemysłowym Instytut Telekomunikacji (Experimental Department at the Institute of Telecommunication). The radiograph automatically registers the characteristics of microwave directional antennas. The measurement dynamic is limited to about 20 dB, when measurements are made without the aid of a radiograph. With the aid of the PIT-2270-60 radiograph, the measurement dynamic is 50-60 dB and time required for measurements is cut down to only a few minutes. The radiograph is a narrow-band received, directly amplified, and operates on 1,000 cps frequency. The 1,000 cps signal received from the radio frequency detector is fed into a pre-amplifier from which it is fed into the resistance arrangement of a regulating potentiometer. In order to decrease humming and other noises, the signal is fed into a narrow-band amplifier, which narrows the

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Equipment for automatic measurement ...

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A076/A126

band to  $f = 20$  cps. After further amplification the signal is rectified and applied to the steering grid of one of the two tubes of the DC amplifier, operating in opposite directions. The steering voltage of the second tube is fed from the anode of the first tube through a resistance separator. The voltage is selected in such a way that speed and direction of the recorder tip are constant regardless of the magnitude of signals and writing direction. The recorder tip is connected to both anodes of the end tubes and is located in the magnetic field created by two electromagnets. The servo-mechanical link transmits angular data from the tripod to the tape shifting box. Voltage fed from transmitting selsyns is shifted to control selsyns, turning them at the same time in the direction faced by the tripod. Simultaneously, the pressure through transformer selsyns is shifted to two (narrow and wide) channels of the servo-mechanism amplifier. The resulting pressure from the two channels is amplified and transmitted to the servo-motor. The motor activates the tape shifting box and the rotors of the transformer selsyns to the position taken up by the rotors of the transmitting selsyns. Technical data: a) band of microwave frequency = arbitrary; b) measurement dynamic when using detector with square characteristics = 30 dB. c) sensitivity = 50 v; d) decibel scale = 1 dB - 5 mm; e) accuracy of the decibel scale =  $\pm 0.15$  dB; f) angle scale =  $1^\circ - 2; 5; 20$  mm; g) registration

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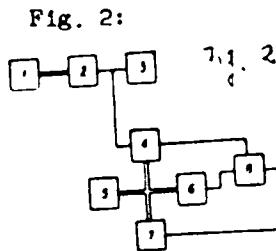
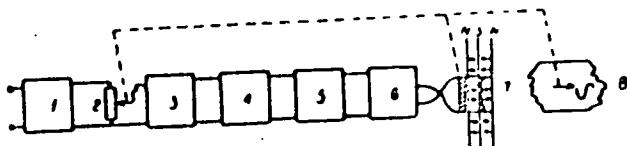
Equipment for automatic measuring ...

accuracy of angular data  $\pm 0.05^\circ$ ; h) maximum rotation speed of tripod = 1 revolution per 5 min; i) maximum recording speed = 10 dB/sec; j) useful width of paper tape = 150 mm; k) dimensions - about 1410 x 720 x 650 mm; l) total weight = about 240 kg.

Fig. 1: Block diagram of measuring amplifier  
Legend: 1) pre amplifier; 2) regulating potentiometer; 3) narrow-band amplifier; 4) voltage amplifier; 5) rectifier; 6) d-c amplifier; 7) moving coil in magnetic field; 8) writing tip and paper

Fig. 2: Block diagram of servo-mechanism arrangement  
Legend: 1) Measuring tripod; 2) transmitting selsyns; 3) control selsyns; 4) transformer selsyns; 5) tape driving box; 6) tachometer; 7) servo-mechanism motor; 8) servo-mechanism amplifier

Fig. 1:



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POL.

537.542

1956. A multiple electron counter. J. NOWAK AND  
W. MUDRICKI. Letter in Acta phys. Polon. B, No. 2,  
207-2 (1952).

Briefly described a form of counter suitable for  
anti-coincidence work, in which anode and cathode  
electrode wires are mounted in the space between two  
coaxial cylinders (dia. 4.55 and 7.5 cm).  
J. D. CRAOOS

enc. good

Moszczicki, ✓

Chem Abs V48

1-25-54

mineralogical Chemistry

First results of age determination of fossil wood in Poland by the C<sup>14</sup> method. Włodzimierz Moszczicki (Univ. Poznań, Poland). *Acta Geol. Polon.* 3, 187-0(1953)(English summary) - Detsns. were made on fresh wood, anthracite, and fossil oak wood from Tuchlin. The fossil wood gave an age of 6500 (+1300, -1150) yrs. Michael Fleischer

(2)

MOSCOW, USSR  
Use of carbon dioxide-carbon disulfide-filled Muller counters for age determination. W. A. Kowalewski (Univ Poznan). *Acta Phys. Polon.* 12, 245 (1957).  
Investigated the possibility of using Muller counters filled with  $\text{CO}_2 + \text{CS}_2$  for determining the age of a person. Found that the counter need "degassing" after each measurement.  
44, 572mJ

MOSCICKI, W.

"The Radiocoal Method Applied in Researches on Organic Remnants of the Quaternary Period." p.67  
(PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY No. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1954 Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/ Uncl.

MOSCICKI, W.

Distribution and circulation of coal isotopes in nature. p. 139.  
Vol. 1, no. 2, 1955 Warszawa

SERIA B: PRZYROD A NEOZYWIONA

SOURCE: East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

MOSCICKI, WŁODZIMIERZ

Poland/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Engineering and Power, C-8

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34246

Author: Moscicki, Włodzimierz

Institution: None

Title: Isotopic Time Scale

Original Periodical: Kosmos (Polska), 1956, B2, No 1, 43-72

Abstract: None

1 of 1

- 1 -

21(8)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION POL/2380

Wrocławskie Towarzystwo Naukowe

Izotopy; cztery odczyty o zastosowaniach (Isotopes; Four Lectures on Their Application) [Wrocław] Państwowe wydawnictwo naukowe, 1957. 73 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Jan Mergenthaler.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for both physicists and interested laymen.

COVERAGE: The collection of articles represents a series of lectures delivered at the Conference on the Use of Isotopes in Science and Technology organized by the Wrocławskie Towarzystwo Naukowe (Wrocław [Breslau] Science Association) at the Politechnika Wrocławskiego (Wrocław Polytechnic Institute), Nov. 5, 1955. The introduction was given by the chairman of the Association, Professor Doctor Stanisław Kulczyński. The text of the four lectures is given in this volume. The discussions which followed these lectures are not given. No references are given.

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Isotopes (Cont.)

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Baranowski, Tadeusz. Use of Isotopes in Biology. This is a brief review of the development of isotopic methods in biological research. <sup>17</sup>	
Moscicki, Wladzimierz. Isotopic Analysis in Absolute Chronology. The author reviews methods used in age determination with the aid of radioactive isotopes. Uranium dating, carbon C <sup>14</sup> dating, and other methods.	31
Hurwic, Jozef. Use of Isotopes as Presented by the Geneva Conference, With Particular Attention to Radiochemistry. This paper is a brief summary of the discussions on the use of isotopes held at the International Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy, Geneva, August 1955. The author mentions the fact that the Soviet	61

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Isotopes (Cont.)

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contributed radioactive isotopes for the Polish research program.

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PROBLEMS, W.

Use of Geiger-Müller counters filled with a mixture of carbon dioxide and carbon disulfide for the measurement of the activity of natural carbon. I. Discussion of the techniques employed in the measurement of the activity of natural carbon. II. Expt. with G.-M. counters filled with  $\text{CO}_2 + \text{CS}_2$ , used for detection of carbon-14 in natural carbon. W. Mocicki (Gdańsk Politech. Coll., Gdańsk). Acta Phys. Polon. 17, 311-26, 327-43 (1958) (in English). Comparisons are made of the techniques of measuring the radioactivity of natural C with (a) solid C and screen wall counters and (b) gas samples. The gas-sample technique is advantageous from the point of view of sensitivity, use of material, change of samples, and less contamination. One difficulty with this technique, when proportional counters are employed, is the complicated electronic app. and above all the lack of control of the background level during the measurement. Statistical methods of controlling the background by employment of the fluctuation of the intensity of the cosmic radiation in the counter and the shielding are discussed. The counter has a long plateau with a small slope and low sensitivity to contamination. The change in the no. of the counter-shielding coincidences as a function of the delay time of the shielding signals is interpreted as resulting from pulse delay in counters of this type. According to this interpretation about 66% of the pulses are subject to a mean delay of about  $0.8 \times 10^{-6}$  sec. The influence of the delay effect on the efficiency and suitability of the counter for chromatometric purposes are also discussed. Reproducible results are obtained with a sufficiently long time delay of the e.c. shielding pulses ( $\sim 5 \times 10^{-6}$  sec.) over a broad interval of  $\text{CO}_2$  pressure and counting efficiency of about 90% for counters with a vol. of 2-3 l.

Herbert Liebskind

4E<sup>2</sup>C (2)  
J.E. 30

5

R10

MOSCICKI, Włodzimierz; REVK, Henryk

Tentative determination of the pulse delay distribution in  
 $\text{CO}_2 \text{ CS}_2$  Geiger-Muller Counters. Nukleonika 5 no.12:811-820 '60.

1. Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Warszawa, Pracownia Geochronologii  
Bezwzglednej w Gdansku i Politechnika Gdanska, Gdansk, Katedra  
Fizyki 1.

MOSCICKI, M.L.; ZASTAWNY, A.

The C14-dating in Gdansk. Acta physica Pol 20 no.11:241-247 (1961)

1. Laboratory of Absolute Geochronology, Institute of Nuclear Studies,  
Gdansk.

MOSCICKI, Włodzimierz; ZASTAWNÝ, Andrzej

Apparatus used in the Laboratory of Absolute Geochronology for  
determining the age of samples by the  $^{14}\text{C}$  procedure. Nukleonika  
7 no.12:801-817 '62.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Laboratory of Absolute Geo-  
chronology Gdańsk, Polish Academy of Sciences.

KOLKA, W.; MOSCICKI, W.

Corona discharge in air between wire and plate as a voltage stabilizer. Acta physica Pol 22:Suppl., 191-200 '62.

1. 1st Department of Physics, Technical University, Gdansk.

ETTINGER, K.W. & MOSCICKI, W.

Observation of the thermoelectrons by means of Geiger-Müller counters.  
Acta physica Pol 22 no.1:129-132 J1 '62.

1. 1st Department of Physics, Technical University, Gdańsk.

RE: KASNI, J. M. (L. A.)

Re: (b) (5) (A) (i) (B) (6) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

• (b) (5) (A) (i) (B) (6) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

MOSCICKI, Włodzimierz

Application of "radioactive"  $^{14}\text{C}$  in studies on the motions of  
the atmosphere. Postępy fizyki 16 no.2:154-174 '65.

1. Gdańsk Technical University.

L-47210-66 E&amp;P(j)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6021911

SOURCE CODE: P0/0045/66/029/003/0393/0401

AUTHOR: Kopiczynski, T.; Moscicki, W.; Renk, H.

ORG: Physics Department, Gdansk Technical University

TITLE: CO<sub>2</sub> + C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub> GM counter

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 29, no. 3, 1966, 393-401

TOPIC TAGS: Geiger counter, hexane, carbon dioxide

ABSTRACT: CO<sub>2</sub>+C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub> (hexane) mixtures were tested as gases for a GM counter designed for measurements of C<sup>14</sup> from natural sources. Characteristics of these mixtures (threshold voltage and plateau length) were studied for total pressures of 100 to 700 mm Hg, and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub> pressures of 1.4 mm Hg to 3.5 cm Hg. The plateau begins 100 V above the threshold voltage. Counters containing less than 2.5% of C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub> admixtures have long (about 2 kV) flat plateaux with slopes not in excess of 2% per 100 V. The lowest threshold voltage can be obtained with 1.5% C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub>. This latter impurity content was found to yield the best plateaux from the standpoint of length and slopes. The influence of C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub> decomposed during the charge processes is not significant! for a counter filled with 1.6% C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub> to about 400 mm Hg of CO<sub>2</sub>, no changes of the characteristic slope were noted after counting 7 x 10<sup>9</sup> pulses; the only result was an increase in the threshold of about 100 V. The dead time of a counter filled with 400 mm Hg of CO<sub>2</sub> and

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10 mm Hg of C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub> was 0.4-0.5 msec. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 21Oct65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 fv

MOSCICKI, Zbigniew, mgr inż.

Electric measurements in insulated sections fed with alternating current. Przegl kolej elektrotech 14 no.3:73-76 Mr '62.

MOSCICKI, Zbigniew, mgr inz.

Sectional fixing and release of the running ways. Przegl kolej  
elektrotech 14 no.10:300-303 0 '62.

MOSCICKI, Z., mgr inż.

Automatic block system as applied by the railroads in Ceylon.  
Przegl kolej elektrotech 15 no.1:3-6 Ja '63.

MOSCICKI, Zbigniew, mgr inz.

Automatic bidirectional block interlocking system. Przegl  
kolej elektrotech 15 no.3:65-69 Mr '63.

MOSCICKI, Zbigniew, mgr inz.

Winter 1962/63 in the Warsaw East sector. Przegl kolej elektrotech  
15 no.5:118-119 My '63.

MUSICKI, Zbigniew, mgr inz.

Railway crossing signals with automatic barriers. Praga.  
kolej elektrotech 10 [i.e.15] no.11:315-318 N°63.

Yugoslavia, S.

National general plan for the water economy; also, remarks by Dr. A.  
Hattaryus and others. p. 393. MTAI. Budapest. Vol. Ia, No.  
4, 1954

SOURCE: East European Acquisitions List (EAL) Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

MOSCOWICI, A.

SCIENCE

Periodicals: REVISTA DE CHIMIE Vol. 9, no. 9, Sept. 1958

MOSCOWICI, A. Test to introduce alkaline desantimoniation of raw lead in  
Rumania. p. 552

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EAAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,  
February 1959, Unclass.

183100 1087

27003

R/003/61/012/009/002/008  
D019/D105

AUTHORS: Moscovici, Ana; Balases, Elena; Teodorescu, Caliopi and Fruchter, M.

TITLE: Extracting germanium concentrate from the ammonia liquor of coking plants

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, v. 12, no. 9, 1961, 508-511

TEXT: The article describes experiments conducted on the precipitation of germanium with tannin from ammonia liquor. Precipitation was achieved by mixing 1-1.5 lit of ammonia liquor with a solution of 5% tannin and 17%  $\text{FeCl}_3$ . The mixture was agitated for 10 minutes and decanted. After 24 hours, 3/4 of the total quantity was syphoned and analyzed to establish the quantity of non-precipitated germanium. A 90% precipitation yield at a concentration of the final solution below 0.1 g Ge/cu m was obtained by heating the solution to 80°C and simultaneously reducing the pH value to 2-2.5 and adding 50 g tannin/g Ge. Due to the very low percentage of germanium concentration in ammonia liquor, heating to 80°C and reducing the pH are no longer economical. Thus, a series of experiments have been conducted by varying the precipitation factors. The solutions used had an

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Extracting germanium concentrate .....

initial concentration of 14 kg NH<sub>3</sub> /cu m and 2.6 g Ge/cu m at pH 8. Precipitation

was carried out at 20°C, with 100 g tannin and 200 g Fe<sup>3+</sup> per g of Ge, in a solution with pH 8. It was found that within the initial concentration of 0.17-2.6 g Ge/cu m, the efficiency of tannin, i.e. the precipitation yield, was practically constant, with the final solutions reaching a concentration of <0.1 g Ge/cu m. The precipitates contained ~ 200-300 g/t Ge, but after calcining the content increased to 600-700 g/t. The precipitation yield of germanium did not exceed 60% when 100-200 g tannin/g Ge were added. To determine the size of precipitation granules, two series of tests were carried out. One series of tests which was carried out by filtering a mixture of tannin and ammonia liquor with a no. 3 Gooch filter and filter paper, established the variation in size as dependent on time. After 120 hours of agitation, the total germanium was included in granules, the size of which exceeded 20 - 30 μ. The second series of tests was carried out by agitating the mixture of ammonia liquor and tannin for only 10 minutes, followed by decantation. After 72 hours the granules showed a yield of 65% while with continuous agitation for 72 hours the yield was ~ 80%. Coagulation and separation of particles took a little less time in case of con-

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Extracting germanium concentrate .....

tinuous agitation. By centrifugation for 15 minutes at 1,700 rpm, the result was similar to that achieved with 5 days of mechanical agitation or with over 7 days of decantation. The separation of germanium amounted to 80% in case of analysis of a clear solution obtained in a test tube by centrifugation, and to 98% when the solution was filtered prior to the analysis. Precipitation with tannin of germanium from ammonia liquor includes (a) partial coprecipitation of ferric ions and germanium in an alkaline medium and their immediate separation once the reaction has begun and (b) colloidal-type reaction of tannin with germanium, leading to the formation of insoluble compounds. Conclusions: (1) addition of 100 g of tannin and 200 g of iron/g Ge from ammonia liquor is sufficient; (2) a filter of particular fineness should be used in separating the precipitate; (3) solutions should be mixed as thoroughly as possible; (4) separation of  $\sim$  70-80% of germanium may be achieved within 1-2 hours by mechanical agitation, followed by filtering through a 20-30- $\mu$  filter; (5) products containing tannin may be used instead of pure tannin and (6) the average composition of germanium precipitates obtained from ammonia liquor with a content of  $\sim$  1 g/Ge cu m is: C, 16.7%, Pb, 0.021%, Cu, 0.01%, Zn, 0.95%, SiO<sub>2</sub>, 0.39%, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 2.02%, Fe, 15.3% and Ge, 0.02%. There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 6 references: 3 Soviet-

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

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D019/D105

Extracting germanium concentrate .....?7003

bloc, 2 non-Soviet-bloc and 1 unidentified. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: S. Schweller and A. Powel: The Analysis of Mineral and Ores of the Rare Elements, London, 1955, p. 8.

Card 4/4

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OLARU, Margareta; SEGARILANU, T., MOGOVICI, Ana

Purification of technical indium for obtaining pure indium  
for semiconductors. Rev chimie Min petr 15 no.9:535-541 S '64.